

## GENERAL MARIN TO THE JOURNAL

Authorized Interview by  
Murat Halstead with the  
Renowned Spaniard.

Clear Statement of What the  
Home Government Thinks of  
the Cuban Rebellion.

Semi-Organized Anarchy Converting  
Country People Through Terror-  
ism into Property Destroyers.

REBELS IGNORE THE HONOR OF WAR.

Maximo Gomez, a Foreigner, and Maceo,  
a Mulatto with Ambition and a Pur-  
pose, Are Their Natural Leaders,  
Having Nothing to Lose.

By Murat Halstead.  
Havana, Feb. 11.—Sunday was a day of  
animation in Havana, though rain fell  
heavily and the wind was from the north.

General Marin, who was charged with  
weighty responsibility between the retire-  
ment of Campos and the arrival of Weyler,  
and took the field for an active campaign,  
arrived from the front, where his energy  
was marked, and on being requested at his  
hotel to consent to an interview in Ameri-  
can style, named the hour when he would  
be found at his headquarters and at the  
service of the Journal.

Accompanied by a gentleman who was  
accomplished as an interpreter, I called at  
the famous Spanish Palace, passed the  
guards—one at the outer door being a gi-  
gant black—and my card was taken to the  
distinguished officer, who was pressed by  
many cares. A seat was offered me in the  
"gallery of the Captain-Generals," a very  
striking group, covering the walls, credit-  
able alike to Spanish manliness and art.

Captain-General Marin had given many  
orders and greetings and was alone in his  
room when we were shown in.

A grave man with iron-gray hair and  
strong, kindly face came forward and the  
interpreter gave him a flattering account  
of myself and friends, naming public men  
who had testified that I could be trusted  
in historical matters, adding that talking  
to me would be having speech through the  
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fairs in Cuba was but indifferently known,  
such was the conflict and confusion of re-  
ports. I was expected to find out the  
true condition of the island.

Americans Want to Know.

"What was it I desired information  
about?" was the first thing said by the  
Captain-General, who asked me to be seated.  
The reply was that the people of the  
United States were interested very much  
to know what the situation in Cuba was;  
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people through terrorism into destroyers of  
property and into spoils. It was so far an  
archism as to promote all devastation and  
fill the land with every form of violence  
and outrage.

Not Frightened by Spaniards.  
The country people at large did not fear  
the Spanish troops because they were  
disappointed and observers of the laws and  
of civilization, were orderly, responsible  
and humane. Consequently, the people  
were not frightened into giving information  
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Rebels Ignorant of War.  
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and does make a pretense as to something  
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Here the Captain-General repeated that  
this was a semi-barbarous organized an-  
archy.

The Captain-General said that he was a  
man who respected ideas. In the last war  
or rebellion, when the best of the people  
were mixed in it, there had been an ideal be-  
hind the attempted revolution, as Cuba had  
not then all the liberties Spain enjoyed.  
But for this war there was really no cause,  
and in his opinion Cuba was as free as any  
other country.

She enjoyed a free press, representation  
in the Cortes, franchise, laws and an equal  
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Maximo Gomez, not being a Cuban, but a  
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a mulatto with ambition and a purpose,  
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The Captain-General was asked if he could  
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the policy of the General would undoubtedly  
be one of great activity and energy; that  
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Then the Captain-General was informed  
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While the Captain-General was speaking  
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Maximo Gomez, not being a Cuban, but a  
foreigner—a soldier of fortune—and Maceo  
a mulatto with ambition and a purpose,  
were natural leaders of anarchy, with  
nothing to lose.

The Captain-General was asked if he could  
indicate what the policy of his successor,  
General Weyler, would be, and he replied  
the policy of the General would undoubtedly  
be one of great activity and energy; that  
he would do much to do. He had himself  
initiated a policy of pressing hard upon the  
rebels with good effects.

Then the Captain-General was informed  
of the anxiety in the United States about  
the probable duration of the war, and was  
asked if he could give any impression as to  
the time in which it might possibly be  
brought to a finish. It was stated to him  
also that his reply to this question would  
be regarded in the United States as im-  
portant.

To the Bitter End.  
In reply the Captain-General was very  
deliberate, weighing his words, and said:  
"There is no doubt in the wide world of  
the final result. Spain must win. As to  
the specification of a given time it is  
exceedingly difficult to say when the end  
will come, as the country is full, and will  
be so after the conquest of the actual re-  
sult, of saving hands who will natu-  
rally keep the island disturbed for a while  
after the dispersion of the semi-organized  
insurgent forces."

"This will continue until they can be  
caught and severely dealt with."

While the Captain-General was speaking  
General Suarez Valdez, second in command  
and in charge of the administration while  
the General in Chief, Marin, was in the  
"gallery of the Captain-Generals," a very  
striking group, covering the walls, credit-  
able alike to Spanish manliness and art.

Captain-General Marin had given many  
orders and greetings and was alone in his  
room when we were shown in.

A grave man with iron-gray hair and  
strong, kindly face came forward and the  
interpreter gave him a flattering account  
of myself and friends, naming public men  
who had testified that I could be trusted  
in historical matters, adding that talking  
to me would be having speech through the  
medium of the people of the United  
States, and that when I was in Washing-  
ton City, a few days ago, there was a gen-  
eral complaint that the actual state of af-  
fairs in Cuba was but indifferently known,  
such was the conflict and confusion of re-  
ports. I was expected to find out the  
true condition of the island.

Americans Want to Know.

"What was it I desired information  
about?" was the first thing said by the  
Captain-General, who asked me to be seated.  
The reply was that the people of the  
United States were interested very much  
to know what the situation in Cuba was;  
to hear from responsible authorities the  
cause of the rebellion and the extent of  
it. They felt that a clear statement of the  
island was a matter of the greatest impor-  
tance to his own campaign, and, looking  
to the new administration as a transition,  
were concerned to have our expressions as  
to the state of the country from the officer  
in command between Campos and Weyler.

General Marin said he was pleased to  
have the opportunity of talking to me,  
knowing that I was the representative of  
that part of the press which was serious in  
matters of state in the States, and not of  
the press of a frivolous nature. And he  
recognized the United States as a great  
mass of serious people. Although he was  
very busy, he was willing to rob himself  
of some of his time to talk with one who  
would speak to the States through the Journal  
of New York.

As for the character of the war, it was  
not like any other contest. There was of-  
fered in it a chance for the mob to join a  
loose, undisciplined army of irresponsible  
disorderlies, and it was anarchy in a state  
of semi-organization converting the country  
people through terrorism into destroyers of  
property and into spoils. It was so far an  
archism as to promote all devastation and  
fill the land with every form of violence  
and outrage.

Not Frightened by Spaniards.  
The country people at large did not fear  
the Spanish troops because they were  
disappointed and observers of the laws and  
of civilization, were orderly, responsible  
and humane. Consequently, the people  
were not frightened into giving information  
to the Spanish army, but they were  
compelled through fear to serve the insur-  
gents as informers on the least provoca-  
tion, or without any. The